



ALEXANDRIA, VA.
FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 12.

MR. JAMES H. BLOUNT of Georgia is chairman of the committee on foreign affairs of the U. S. House of Representatives. Some weeks ago Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky, like many other people, believing that there was something in the Chilian correspondence with this government that had been concealed, but which the people of this country not only desired, but had the right to know, introduced a resolution in Congress calling upon the Secretary of State for all the correspondence referred to. The immediate adoption of that resolution was opposed unanimously by the republicans and by some democrats, among them Mr. Blount, and was referred to the committee of which the latter is chairman, since which time it has never been heard of. Mr. Blount is a conspicuous member of that class of congressmen who have a much greater opinion of themselves than any body else has, and who are therefore harmless; but that condition will be changed in his case if he regard for the interests of Mr. Harrison and the republican party shall be allowed any longer to suppress a resolution that would materially help his own party in the approaching Presidential campaign.

AN ANTI-GERMANY mood was recently introduced in the Maryland legislature, practically recommending Mr. Cleveland for the next Presidency. The wise democrats of that body yesterday amended it by declaring "that the national House of Representatives should act upon the tariff question in harmony with the broad lines marked out in President Cleveland's message of 1887 and the Mills bill. Mr. Cleveland is emphatically right on the tariff, silver and pension questions, and except for the impossibility of carrying his own State, the vote of which is necessary for the election of a democratic President, he would unquestionably be re-nominated. But that impossibility is too patent to be ignored.

AND NOW one of those who profess to cure drunkenness by injecting a solution of the bichloride of gold into the arm of the drunkard is to be sued by the father of one of his late patients for murder. Ever since men were born they have been as desirous of being cheated as to cheat. The experience of all time proves that there is only one cure for drunkenness, whether that be called, will, common sense, or the grace of God. There is no other remedy under the sun. But the gold cures will continue all the same to fleece their dupes, and that, too, though the new practice of injecting foreign substances into the veins is the most dangerous that has been conceived.

THOUGH THE democrats have an overwhelming majority in the U. S. House of Representatives, they adjourned yesterday and delayed the passage of a bill they desired to pass, rather than resort to the practice adopted by Mr. Reed in the last Congress to make a quorum, though he had only a small majority at his back, and that made up of men who were not elected. But yesterday's proceedings should be an object lesson to the democratic members. If they do not intend to remain in their seats during the sessions of the House, they should resign and allow men who will be glad to do so, to be elected in their places.

ONE OF Mr. Harrison's competitors for the nomination of the national republican convention, Mr. Alger, has been practically removed, for, as much money as he may have—and he had enough to buy nearly all of Mr. Sherman's southern delegates at the last convention—it is hardly possible that the republicans will select for their leader a man whom Gen. Sheridan recommended should be dishonorably discharged from the service, and who confesses that he was discharged. That Mr. Alger has enemies in the administration is proved by the fact that the War Department allowed its files to be searched in order that his war record might be found and printed.

PRESIDENT HARRISON sees the handwriting on the wall, and dreading the result of the congressional investigation that has been ordered of the census bureau, he has directed an examination of the alleged crookedness of that bureau on his own account, so that he may discount the effect referred to and obtain the credit of being alive to the interests of the people. But in this he will not succeed—he is too late. Had he ordered the investigation when the charges were first made, it might have been otherwise.

IT IS STATED in this morning's papers that the old vain effort to form a white republican party in the South is to be re-attempted in South Carolina. As the only effective force of the republican party in South Carolina, or in any of the southern States, is that supplied by the negroes, any attempt to organize a white republican party in any such State must, of necessity, be as absurd as the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out.

MR. MASSEY is a preacher, but, inasmuch as he acknowledges that he did charge the State for expenses never incurred, and essays the vain task of exculpating himself by charging others with the same offense of which he is guilty, it would be better for his party, and for the State, if he would resign his office of State Superintendent of Education, and do so as soon as possible. Mr. Massey was one of the leaders of the readjuster party.

FROM WASHINGTON.
(Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12, 1892.
A North Carolinian here to-day says that President Polk of the Alliance says, in this State, that he is not in favor of a third party. Other people who have heard Mr. Polk talk, say he is. The North Carolinian referred to says he doesn't think it possible that enough white men in this State can be induced to join a third party to endanger the success of the democratic party.

Congressman Lawson of the Norfolk district thought not entirely recovered from the operation lately performed upon him in his last few days, but in so weak a condition that he could not do more than resign and go home, and would doubtless do so but for the fact, of the large negro majority in his district and the uncertainty respecting the way that it would be cast at a special election. The Judiciary committee of the House is now considering two of Dr. Lawson's bills, one for the relief of John W. Brockenborough and one for the relief of Asa Briggs of Norfolk.

The Canadian reciprocity commissioners had another conference with Secretary Blaine and General Foster at the State Department to-day. These preliminary negotiations are being pushed with vigor and will probably conclude in a few days. Sir John Lubbock, the British Minister, is attending to-day's conference.

The impression among democrats at the Capitol to-day on the subject of the anti-Hill meeting in New York last night is that while it will amount to nothing in New York, it will be just the reverse outside of that State, where the real meaning of it is not understood. The New York democrats say Hill will be the almost unanimous choice of the New York convention, and that the delegation from that State to the national democratic convention will be a unit for him. They also say that if the magnum shall persist in their efforts to disrupt the party by insisting upon the nomination of a man who cannot carry the State, the Hill men will assure the national convention that New York's thirty-ix electoral votes will be cast for him, and to make that assurance doubly sure, a special session of the legislature of that State will be called for the purpose of electing Presidential electors.

The Senate agricultural committee to-day agreed to report a resolution on Monday authorizing itself to make a thorough investigation of the causes of the present depression in cotton and other farming interests, and to try to devise a remedy therefor.

The Banking and Joint Commission has adjourned until to-morrow when it is expected that the reports prepared by the representatives of Great Britain and the United States will be submitted for consideration. It is expected that Lord Salisbury will act on the Arbitration Treaty next week and that the matter will then be submitted to the Senate without delay. It is thought that the modus vivendi of last year will be renewed in time to anticipate the departure of the sailing fleet. The arbitrators will not be appointed until the treaty shall have been ratified. Hon. E. J. Phelps, ex-Minister to England, has been selected as leading counsel for the United States, before the proposed tribunal, and will have two or three assistants.

Senator Barbour says the resolution for the government's surrender of the security it holds for a part of the debt due to the territory now composed of the two Virginias, by refunding to West Virginia her share of the direct land tax, will come up again next week, and he thinks will be defeated, as both the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury are against it.

Mr. Barbour also says he has neither seen nor heard of anything yet that in his opinion lessens the probability of Senator Hill's nomination and election. He says the men who oppose him will have always done so, but that he defeats them every time by increased majories, and will, he thinks, do so again.

Congressman Enloe of Tennessee says he thinks the investigation of the charges of crookedness against Commissioner Runk of the pensions bureau will commence next week, and that he is sure those charges will be sustained.

The democratic members of the House ways and means committee are united on the subject of free raw wool, but divided on that of manufactured wool, the Mills men favoring a reduction to thirty per cent., while the Springer men say forty will be sufficient.

The prevailing impression on the free silver bill now is that the committee on rules will report an early day, probably some time next week, for the consideration of the bill. That it will pass, and by a large majority, is generally conceded, though all the eastern democrats and nearly all the republicans will oppose it.

People from Richmond here to-day say the bill to break up Moore County in Alexandria county will be passed, so as to allow voting on home rule at the next election.

The House ways and means committee to-day practically agreed upon a bill to reduce the tariff tax on barley and hops, as a relief to the American brewers, and as a measure for the health of beer drinkers.

The Legislature.
In the Senate yesterday Mr. Blackstone, submitted a joint resolution proposing to amend the State constitution so as to permit the separation of tax money paid into the treasury by the whites and negroes. This is done in order that these taxes may be so apportioned for public schools as to give the whites and negroes the proportion paid by each race. The same gentleman on Wednesday introduced a bill providing for the separation of these taxes and the division of the money among the two races in the manner indicated. The recent United States census shows that the colored people of Virginia pay but a small portion of the personal or realty taxes of the commonwealth.

The Senate adopted a resolution, which was concurred in by the House, requesting the committee on the Chesapeake and its tributaries to communicate with the Maryland Legislature and arrange for the desired conference to discuss the proposed concurrent legislation with regard to taking oysters and fish from the Potomac and Pocomoke rivers.

The joint Legislative committee appointed at the last session to inquire into the oyster industry yesterday submitted their report to the Senate. This is signed by Senator John L. Hurt and Messrs. J. D. Shepperson and F. T. Coleman.

Senator S. Gibbs, of Gloucester, and Blackstone, of Accomac, dissent from the recommendations of their associates in this report, and decline to sign it. Senator Barker, of Nansemond, dissipated of nearly all of the most important suggestions and exceptions of the committee, except as to recommendations in regard to the riparian rights of planters.

The report recommends that the oyster lands be let out for a term of five years; for the first five years at \$1 per acre per annum, and the remainder of the time at \$2 per acre per annum. Touching the claim of Mr. Lewis, whose holdings on Hog Island were taken from him by the State, the committee say that gentleman will release his claim for \$30,000 damages incurred by taking these grounds from him upon the condition that the State will lease him 3,200 acres of oyster grounds in some waters of the Commonwealth. He offers to say \$1 per acre for the first two years and \$2 for the remainder of the period, the leasehold to extend to the same limits provided for in his contract for the Hog Island grounds. The committee think this a reasonable rate for Mr. Lewis to pay. The committee do not indicate the sentiment of opposing the suggestion or assignment of leases. They give many reasons why such a provision should not be adopted. They do not think either that the leasing of the planting grounds should be confined to citizens of this State. No considerable revenue, the committee believe, will ever be realized from the oyster industry so long as the citizens of Virginia are allowed to monopolize the planting business. What is needed is that every acre of the grounds be leased and utilized. It is estimated, the report says, that the Commonwealth owns a million acres of these lands. They think that every acre will be taken at the rate recommended, if no State limit is placed upon those who desire to become lessees.

In concluding their report the committee say that a large revenue can be realized by the State from her oyster lands, approximately, perhaps, \$1,000,000 per annum at first and \$2,000,000 per annum during the last ten years of the leases. "But in order to accomplish this," the report says, "it is necessary that the members of the General Assembly separate themselves at once and forever from the fallacy, (which finds its home in the minds of some of the Southern citizens,) that the State has not the absolute property in the oyster beds, and that the rent she exacts for the use of her planting grounds is a tax upon the people of that section." The report, which is a voluminous one, covering many points, was ordered to be printed.

The Senate passed the bill originating in that body to distribute the direct tax paid the United States government by citizens of this State.

In the Senate on Wednesday bills were introduced to require corporate officers to furnish for record in the clerks' offices of the county courts of the counties wherein they do business the names of their officers and directors and fixing penalties for failure, and to incorporate the Berryville and West Virginia Railroad.

The Senate passed the Senate bill to authorize the Lynchburg and Darham Railroad Company to make and carry out contracts for the lease of the railroad property, to amend the Code in regard to testamentary guardians; to amend the Code in reference to attachment; amending the Code in regard to reservation of title to goods and chattels sold upon condition; to amend the Code in regard to rights and liabilities of purchasers. This bill requires all railroad companies passing into or over hands by sale to continue any branch or lateral line constructed and operated prior to the sale. Also House bills providing for the assaying by the State Board of Agriculture of any minerals found in the State, and making it a penal offense for any person to perform any act pertaining to the office of notary public without having qualified.

In the House on Wednesday bills were introduced to amend the Code so as to make county surveyors conservators of the peace within their counties; to amend the Code in relation to railroad companies being required to establish and maintain telegraph offices at depots; to permit parties to cause in the Supreme Court to have a record printed at their own expense; to amend the act to give aid to soldiers, sailors, and marines of Virginia maimed or disabled in the war between the States; and to the widow of Virginia soldiers, sailors and marines who lost their lives in said war in the military service. The bill provides that applicants for the pensions allowed may, if unable to go to the court-house, take oath before a justice of the peace or notary public, by whom the necessary certificate may be given, and to provide for the return by clerks of taxes received by them on wills, deeds, suits, &c.

Among the bills passed in the House were three to authorize the qualified voters of Prince William county to vote on the question of the removal of the court-house from Leesville to Manassas; to authorize the town of Manassas to issue bonds; and the board of supervisors of the said county to levy a special tax and issue bonds in case such removal be agreed to by a majority of the voters of said county; to amend the code relative to the appointment of commissioners in chancery; to amend the code relating to unlawful hunting; to amend the code in relation to the carrying of concealed weapons; to amend and re-enact section 728 of the code in regard to writs of fieri facias or capias pro fine on judgments for fines. Also Senate bills authorizing the sale of the real estate of a married woman who is a minor; to amend the code in relation to pulling down fences or leaving gates open, etc.; to amend the act to require the payment of fees on certain charters; to amend the code enlarging the powers of circuit and corporation courts in granting charters of incorporation to street railroad companies and ratifying charters already granted such companies.

A petroleum well sunk in Calcutta gives seven hundred barrels a day.

Letter from Richmond.
Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.
RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 11, 1892.
Ex-State Senators Abe Falkerson and W. F. Rhea, of Washington county, were at the Capitol yesterday afternoon. Mr. Falkerson was accorded a very warm reception by Superintendent of Public Instruction Massey. These two gentlemen were staunch friends in politics as far back as 1879 when they were leaders in the readjuster movement. Mr. Falkerson has not been playing with politics for several years, but has been making money practicing law. He says things are quiet in the Southwest now. The boom is taking a rest, getting ready for another start this year.

It is thought that ex-Senator Samuel C. Williams, of Bond, will be appointed to the vacant judgeship in the Bond circuit made vacant by the resignation of Judge Bolen, of Carroll. Mr. Williams is willing to give up a splendid legal practice to accept this judgeship. He is rated pretty high in the financial world for a Virginia lawyer and can manage to get along now with the small salary of a circuit judge.

The bill to incorporate the Richmond, Chesterfield and Petersburg Railroad was passed in the House yesterday and is expected to pass the Senate this week. It is a road built to be a parallel line with the Richmond and Petersburg road. Some think that the Norfolk and Western road will utilize this charter. At present the Norfolk and Western and Richmond and Petersburg roads are said to be on very good terms, and a double track is being laid out between the Norfolk and Western and the Richmond and Petersburg roads.

The investigation of the management of the Backsboro Agricultural and Mechanical College, which was begun yesterday afternoon by the joint committee on schools and colleges, extended considerably in extent. The meeting was held in the Senate Chamber and there was a very large attendance. The reading of the charges and to answer thereto were listened to with marked attention. Mr. McGivray, a clerk in the office of the Board of Education, was the answerer and he read some parts of it with such decided emphasis that his opponent sprang to the subject of comment. The investigation promises to disclose some interesting facts.

On the floor of the Senate Senator Flood, of Appomattox, in opposing the passage of the bill making the Superintendent of Public Instruction an member ex officio of the Board of Visitors of the University of Virginia, referred to a item of expense of the Board of Visitors in which Superintendent Massey charged only \$72. Mr. Massey was down South counting and was summoned by telegraph here to attend a meeting of the Board of Visitors of Backsboro College. He came here and then went back South. In referring to the charge made by Senator Flood, Mr. Massey says, "I came upon me like a clap of thunder in a cloudless sky." There will be an investigation of this matter to-day.

Mr. Massey Arraigned.

The Senate committee on public instruction in Richmond yesterday evening began an investigation of the charges preferred against Hon. John E. Massey on Wednesday by Senator Flood, of Appomattox. The committee meeting was largely attended by members of the Legislature, prominent State officials and others. Senator Flood was present and repeated the charges made by him upon the floor of the Senate Wednesday. These, in brief, are that Mr. Massey improperly charged to the Virginia Agricultural and Mechanical College, at Backsboro, the board of visitors of which he is a member, \$74.83 for a trip to and from the State of Alabama in the year 1890. The other allegations of misconduct consisted in charging \$15 for mileage and other traveling expenses in attending a meeting of the Backsboro board, which was held in Mr. Massey's office in Richmond. The superintendent of public instruction appeared and made a strong speech in his own defense. He admitted that these two charges for expenses had been rendered and paid. As to the Alabama trip, he went down there in the month of September, 1890, to wed the lady who is now his wife. While there and before the wedding he was summoned to Virginia to attend an important meeting of the executive committee of Backsboro College. He considered that it was but an equitable and perfectly fair demand to be reimbursed the money expended in the trip. After the transaction of the business of the committee meeting the superintendent of public instruction returned to Alabama and married. As to the \$15 charge, Mr. Massey did not clearly recall it, but said certain he was summoned to Richmond from some distant part of the State, and that amount represented expenses incurred in making the trip. In his remarks Mr. Massey admitted that he had railroad passes and that he used them. He called Mr. Flood's attention to the fact that he, or really all, of the members of the General Assembly, including the Senator himself, had the same favor. Not only that, but Mr. Massey asserted that the circuit judges clerk of the two houses and indeed many other State officials had free railroad passes. He did not suppose, he said, that this prevented any of these gentlemen from accepting the mileage allowed them by law in traveling on official business.

Mr. Flood spoke strongly in denunciation of the superintendent for charging for his Alabama trip and the other one of \$15. After hearing some other important witnesses the case was closed. The committee will meet to-day and pass upon it.

Court of Appeals in Richmond Yesterday.
Cropp vs. Cropp. From the Circuit Court of Fauquier county. Affirmed, Judge Lewis delivering opinion.
Richmond and Danville Railroad Company vs. Moffett. From Circuit Court of Orange county. Reversed, Judge Lacy delivering opinion.

Richardson and others vs. Farrar, Judge, &c. Upon a petition for writ of mandamus. Peremptory mandamus awarded. Judge Fannertory delivering opinion; Judge Lacy delivering a dissenting opinion; Judge Hinton also dissenting.

Harris, admr., vs. Norfolk and Western Railroad Company. From Circuit Court of Bedford county. Affirmed, Judge Richardson delivering opinion.

Norfolk and Western Railroad Company vs. Copenhagen's administratrix. Appeal allowed and supersedeas awarded to decree of the Circuit Court of Wythe county.

Meade vs. Norfolk and Western Railroad Company. Appeal allowed and supersedeas awarded to decree of Circuit Court of Russell county.

Robinson and others vs. Roberson and others. Further argued and submitted. Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Company vs. Vaughan. Argued and continued.

"Lay thy sweet hands in mine," he said, but only remarked that she had neuralgia and must hold her head. He gave her Salvation Oil and now he holds her sweet hands by the hand.

From almost every section of the State come reports of a general improvement of the health of our people, due no doubt to the influence of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which costs only 25 cents.



ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

Proceedings of Congress.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1892.
HOUSE.

When the Speaker called the House to order at noon the attendance of members was no larger than it was at the same hour yesterday. A majority of the seats was vacant.

Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, from the committee on printing, reported (and the House adopted) a resolution for printing 6,000 copies of the President's Chilian message.

Mr. Onthwaite, of Ohio, asked unanimous consent to withdraw the demand for the press and says on the motion to limit debate on the last paragraph of the military academy bill to one minute and to move to fix the limit at twenty minutes.

Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, objected. The motion to limit debate to one minute was agreed to, and the House went into committee of the whole upon the bill.

Mr. Crosby, of Massachusetts, a member of the military committee, defended the bill. The committee, he said, had been anxious to be economical and had cut off appropriations, which at any other time would have been wise to make.

Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, on behalf of the committee, withdrew his motion to strike out the appropriation of \$15,000 for improving the drainage of the barracks for cadets; but it was immediately renewed by Mr. Holman, of Indiana, and was carried by a vote of 108 to 59.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House.

Mr. Bowers, of California, demanded the yeas and nays on an amendment. On standing vote the republicans were unable to muster sufficient strength to second the demand, but on a vote by tellers their ranks were reinforced by strugglers who had been chatting in the cloak rooms or upon the sofas in the rear of the hall, and 59 members were secured, enough to enforce the demand. They attempted to secure the yeas and nays on another amendment, but their strength had vanished, and they were unable to accomplish their object.

Mr. Walker, of Massachusetts, moved an adjournment, but he could obtain only 3 supporters, and his point of no quorum being met with the prompt decision of the Speaker that no quorum was necessary on a motion to adjourn, he returned to his seat amid democratic laughter.

The bill (the first of the regular appropriation bills) was then passed and the private calendar was taken up.

Mrs. Osborne Committed.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Mrs. Florence Osborne, this morning brought from Holloway jail to the Bow street police court, where she was arraigned to answer the charge of perjury made against her in connection with the libel suit she had brought against the one time friend, Mrs. Hargreaves, who had charged her with the theft of a quantity of valuable jewelry. The police court room was literally packed with friends of the Osbornes and Hargreaves and others. Mrs. Osborne was brought from the jail by officer, but she was attended by her husband. She presented a most pitiful appearance. Capt. Osborne stood beside her outside the dock, and held one of her hands in his own. Mrs. Hargreaves repeated the evidence she had given on the occasion of the trial of the libel suit. The magistrate asked Mrs. Osborne if she had anything to say concerning the charges against her. She in a very low voice answered, "No." The prisoner was then formally committed for trial. It was developed to-day that the prosecution of Mrs. Osborne is based on a charge of larceny as well as perjury.

Intense Cold and Terrible Suffering.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A dispatch from Penza, in what is known as great Russia, says the thermometer registers 55 degrees below zero and that there is terrible suffering among the peasants. A number of men have been frozen to death on the high roads, and so intensely cold is it that birds drop from the trees in which they have sought shelter. None of the children in Penza are allowed to go school. A quantity of grain for the famine sufferers has arrived, but it is impossible to distribute it, owing to the fact that nearly all the horses have been killed for food or so to procure money with which to buy the necessities of life. Typhus fever, small-pox and diphtheria are decimating the inhabitants. In the government of Samara, Saratov and Nijal Novgorod, the conditions, it is said, are far worse than in Penza.

The Anti-Gambling Bill.

[Special dispatch to the Alexandria Gazette.]
RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 12.—Senator Massey's bill to rid Virginia of its Monte Carlo and dice intrigues was to-day laid over by the House committee until Wednesday next to allow Mr. Bandhelm to submit certain amendments understood to relate to dealings in grain and produce futures, etc. The committee decided to take final action on that day. The impression prevails that the bill will be reported favorably, notwithstanding the open opposition of the pool-sellers and the covert designs of the Greeks who came bearing gifts.

Will Lavender Lynched.

ROANOKE, Va., Feb. 11.—Will Lavender, the colored man who was tempted to assault Allice Perry, a white girl Monday night, was taken from officers about one o'clock this morning and hanged to a tree. He was captured near the city about three o'clock yesterday afternoon and taken to the station house. He was removed from there to a policeman's horse about eight o'clock. He confessed that he was the man who committed the assault. A mob numbering one hundred and fifty people searched the city over and finally located the man. He was guarded by three officers who would

not let the party into the house. They broke open the door and took him from the officers. The negro was carried to the river and hanged to a tree. He made a full confession. The crowd was very orderly and no firing was indulged in.

Lead Boli's Found.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 12.—At a point 7 miles north of here, a Mexican named Mariano (supposed to be an old adobe building to rest, and in looking inside beheld the dead bodies of two Americans. The bodies were naked and covered with blood. The corner and county officers have left for the scene. Some believe the murder to have been done by renegade Indians who were deported off to the McAllister reservation.

Minister to Japan.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 12.—Mr. George H. Bonebrake says he received a private telegram from Senator Felt on Wednesday evening that his appointment as Minister to Japan will be made in a few days.

The Anarchists.

MADRID, Feb. 12.—A dispatch from Xeres says that the execution of anarchists which took place there Wednesday has not had the effect of putting a stop to their agitation or putting a stop to their thievish propensities. Several bands of anarchists have been marauding in the country since Xeres, but yesterday detachments of gendarmes were sent after them whereupon the gangs took to flight. From Xeres to-day came the intelligence that the police of that city have arrested three anarchists, armed with daggers. They had in their possession a quantity of documents calling upon the people to avenge the deaths of the four executed anarchists.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A threatened riot in London was averted in this city to-day by the explosion of a dynamite bomb in front of the Spanish consulate here. The noise was terrific, but no damage beyond the smashing of the windows in a few houses was done. The cure was supposed to have been the work of some sympathizer with the anarchists executed at Xeres, in Spain.

Foreign News.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A dispatch received here from Montevideo states that the report that the crops in that city had revolted is without foundation.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—A rumor is prevalent to-day that the Russian General Von Hafford, who, it was said yesterday, had shot himself through the head with a revolver in the Hotel Louvre, had incurred the enmity of nihilists. Yesterday the opportunity came and he was assassinated by a man who has been watching his movements for some time past.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

Jas. G. Fair, jr., eldest son of ex-Senator Fair, died suddenly this morning at San Francisco, aged 29 years.

Bob Sizmore, a well-to-do citizen of Clay county, Ky., was shot and instantly killed a few days ago in a fight with three men. Sizmore stopped from his house and fired on three men who were passing. The complaint was quickly returned and Sizmore was killed. The cause of the trouble is not stated.

Ten more cases of typhus fever were discovered this morning among the Russian Red cross immigrants who landed at New York, from the steamer Masilia, on January 30th last. The total number of persons known to be suffering from the plague at 10 o'clock to-day was 67.

Temperance people of Toronto, Ohio, have started a war of extermination on the saloons. A saloon which had been the object of especial hatred of the temperance people has been burned down, and the act has stirred up a great deal of blood.

Wm. B. Caul, a young man of good social standing at Greensburg, Pa., was placed on trial yesterday, for the burning of his mother's elegant residence and farm buildings for the insurance of \$12,000.

H. A. Bruns, president of the failed Merchants' Bank, at Moorhead, Minn., has been arraigned on the charge of defrauding the depositors out of \$80,000.

The forecast snow storm ever experienced for years set in at Halifax, N. S., last night. The furious gale caused a veritable blizzard.

The excitement over town lots at El Paso has almost subsided.

A remarkably handsome woman is said to be moving spirit in a philanthropic movement in Russia to supply the poor of that country with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

In chronic and subacute cases of neuritis, gout, and rheumatism use Salvation Oil. It is the greatest pain-destroyer of the age. Price only 25 cents.

AUCTION SALES.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE of the Corporation Court rendered at the January term, 1892, in the chancery cause of William H. Taylor vs. Mary Taylor and others, the undersigned, who by the said decree was appointed special commissioner for the purpose, will at 12 o'clock on

SATURDAY, the 27th day of February, 1892, in front of the Royal street entrance to the Market Building, in the city of Alexandria, expose to sale at public auction:

TRACED AND LOT OF GROUND on the east side of Henry street, between Queen and Prince's boulevards, as follows: Beginning on the east side of Henry street 115 feet north of Queen street at the north line of 15 feet; thence north on Henry street 15 feet; thence east parallel to Queen street 115 feet 11 inches to a 16-foot alley; thence south on the same alley 15 feet to the first named alley; thence west on the same alley 15 feet to the second named alley; thence south on the second named alley 15 feet to the third named alley; thence east on the third named alley 15 feet to the fourth named alley; thence south on the fourth named alley 15 feet to the fifth named alley; thence east on the fifth named alley 15 feet to the sixth named alley; thence south on the sixth named alley 15 feet to the seventh named alley; thence east on the seventh named alley 15 feet to the eighth named alley; thence south on the eighth named alley 15 feet to the ninth named alley; thence east on the ninth named alley 15 feet to the tenth named alley; thence south on the tenth named alley 15 feet to the eleventh named alley; thence east on the eleventh named alley 15 feet to the twelfth named alley; thence south on the twelfth named alley 15 feet to the thirteenth named alley; thence east on the thirteenth named alley 15 feet to the fourteenth named alley; thence south on the fourteenth named alley 15 feet to the fifteenth named alley; thence east on the fifteenth named alley 15 feet to the sixteenth named alley; thence south on the sixteenth named alley 15 feet to the seventeenth named alley; thence east on the seventeenth named alley 15 feet to the eighteenth named alley; thence south on the eighteenth named alley 15 feet to the nineteenth named alley; thence east on the nineteenth named alley 15 feet to the twentieth named alley; thence south on the twentieth named alley 15 feet to the twenty-first named alley; thence east on the twenty-first named alley 15 feet to the twenty-second named alley; thence south on the twenty-second named alley 15 feet to the twenty-third named alley; thence east on the twenty-third named alley 15 feet to the twenty-fourth named alley; thence south on the twenty-fourth named alley 15 feet to the twenty-fifth named alley; thence east on the twenty-fifth named alley 15 feet to the twenty-sixth named alley; thence south on the twenty-sixth named alley 15 feet to the twenty-seventh named alley; thence east on the twenty-seventh named alley 15 feet to the twenty-eighth named alley; thence south on the twenty-eighth named alley 15 feet to the twenty-ninth named alley; thence east on the twenty-ninth named alley 15 feet to the thirtieth named alley; thence south on the thirtieth named alley 15 feet to the thirty-first named alley; thence east on the thirty-first named alley 15 feet to the thirty-second named alley; thence south on the thirty-second named alley 15 feet to the thirty-third named alley; thence east on the thirty-third named alley 15 feet to the thirty-fourth named alley; thence south on the thirty-fourth named alley 15 feet to the thirty-fifth named alley; thence east on the thirty-fifth named alley 15 feet to the thirty-sixth named alley; thence south on the thirty-sixth named alley 15 feet to the thirty-seventh named alley; thence east on the thirty-seventh named alley 15 feet to the thirty-eighth named alley; thence south on the thirty-eighth named alley 15 feet to the thirty-ninth named alley; thence east on the thirty-ninth named alley 15 feet to the fortieth named alley; thence south on the fortieth named alley 15 feet to the forty-first named alley; thence east on the forty-first named alley 15 feet to the forty-second named alley; thence south on the forty-second named alley 15 feet to the forty-third named alley; thence east on the forty-third named alley 15 feet to the forty-fourth named alley; thence south on the forty-fourth named alley 15 feet to the forty-fifth named alley; thence east on the forty-fifth named alley 15 feet to the forty-sixth named alley; thence south on the forty-sixth named alley 15 feet to the forty-seventh named alley; thence east on the forty-seventh named alley 15 feet to the forty-eighth named alley; thence south on the forty-eighth named alley 15 feet to the forty-ninth named alley; thence east on the forty-ninth named alley 15 feet to the fiftieth named alley; thence south on the fiftieth named alley 15 feet to the fifty-first named alley; thence east on the fifty-first named alley 15 feet to the fifty-second named alley; thence south on the fifty-second named alley 15 feet to the fifty-third named alley; thence east on the fifty-third named alley 15 feet to the fifty-fourth named alley; thence south on the fifty-fourth named alley 15 feet to the fifty-fifth named alley; thence east on the fifty-fifth named alley 15 feet to the fifty-sixth named alley; thence south on the fifty-sixth named alley 15 feet to the fifty-seventh named alley; thence east on the fifty-seventh named alley 15 feet to the fifty-eighth named alley; thence south on the fifty-eighth named alley 15 feet to the fifty-ninth named alley; thence east on the fifty-ninth named alley 15 feet to the sixtieth named alley; thence south on the sixtieth named alley 15 feet to the sixty-first named alley; thence east on the sixty-first named alley 15 feet to the sixty-second named alley; thence south on the